

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 22, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 19, 27,004  
Monday, Aug. 20, 26,476  
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 26,476  
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 26,476  
Thursday, Aug. 23, 26,476  
Friday, Aug. 24, 26,476  
Saturday, Aug. 25, 26,476

Average, 27,004

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1901.

Fate of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George B. Tschick, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 22, 1901, was as follows:

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The state and county fairs of the east occur next month. The advertising train should be in the field for the fairs.

SUNDAY is a proper occasion for adopting good resolutions. Let the Omaha reader therefore resolve to patronize Omaha industry.

WITHIN three months we can have a manufacturing activity in Omaha which will surpass everybody, by simply patronizing Omaha industry.

PERHAPS the county board will reflect over Sunday upon the fact that forty or fifty saloons are running within two miles of Omaha without license.

RECIPROCITY means simply that we will exchange our surplus for what we cannot produce ourselves, but will buy nothing abroad which we make at home.

MAJOR MCKINLEY has opened his own campaign with a speech which is an eye opener to the two-faced organization being led to defeat by Governor Campbell.

The Nebraska State Business Men's association is meeting with gratifying encouragement in working up its advertising train, and it deserves the encouragement for the idea is practicable and will be profitable.

PARNELL'S pugacity promises nothing for him and nothing for Ireland. Parnell ought to be patriotic enough to see that he is a back number and cannot put a fresh date upon himself by any sort of punishment inflicted upon his enemies. Parnell's sin is a long time setting, but it is behind impenetrable clouds and must go down without ever again being seen in its full effluence.

NEBRASKA independents will not feel particularly complimented by the Chicago Tribune's comment upon their Hastings platform, but they cannot find fault with the great daily for telling the truth about them. The Tribune thinks it questionable "whether as many absurd and contradictory propositions ever were piled up in one document." The independents will live to be ashamed of their platform if not to carry another election.

MISSIONARY rioters in China are not likely to inquire into the tenets of the faith of the white people at the missionary establishments, saving those of another denomination and killing those of another. They may wonder in their wild, heathenish frenzy why the white man's religion requires so many different styles of preachers and churches and why the priests of another, but this will not deter them from burning and robbing all without discrimination.

RUDINI has not received much notoriety since he tackled the American premier to his disadvantage. The Chinese difficulties bring him to the front on the other side the Atlantic, however, with the patriotic announcement that if Germany, England and France do not care to co-operate with him he will send a fleet over to the Celestial Kingdom himself to thrash the heathens.

Rudini is a fiery talker, and yet after reading his dispatches to America soon after the New Orleans trouble we are not prepared to tremble for the Chinese whom he proposes to keep away from the citizens of Italy temporarily sojourning along the Yang-tse-Kiang.

NEBRASKA'S board of health seems to be a close corporation with a secret code of procedure. At all events this organization refuses to make public part of its official proceedings. This is wrong. No other state board pretends to conceal any of its public business.

The protests filed against admitting insurance companies to do business in Nebraska are public property when filed and so should be protests against issuing licenses to practice medicine when filed with the board of health.

The new convalescence of doctors may have the fates of the fraternity in their hands, but they have no right to conceal any of their proceedings or make a secret of any action brought before them.

RECIPROCITY AT HOME.

The principle of reciprocity as applied to national tariff legislation is that of an exchange of favors mutually beneficial. It can be applied at home, locally, with gratifying results. The wage-earner of the city whose living is earned here should exchange his cash for the manufactured article of his neighbor so that the neighbor may contribute to the prosperity of the wage earner's employer. Omaha bakers should buy yeast from Omaha yeast makers, so that Omaha yeast makers may hire help in their factory who shall in turn buy bread of Omaha bakers. Omaha cigar makers should use Omaha cigar boxes to enable Omaha box makers to hire men who can smoke Omaha cigars. So should the Omaha capitalist purchase Omaha manufactures to encourage the establishment of factories, the employment of people, the increase of retail trade and the improvement of real estate values. In carrying forward this reciprocity Omaha money makers will be enabled to loan their capital to worthy enterprises and at the same time improve their security by stimulating trade and adding to the population which shall consume the product and loan its savings to the bank and do its business through the bank.

This is only another way of illustrating the beneficent commercial maxim "Patronize Home Industry." It is applying the great doctrine of reciprocity to the individual. "You trade with me and I will trade with you" is the basis of local commercial prosperity and upon no other can local business centers grow into importance. The 140,000 people of Omaha have it in their power today to increase their number to 200,000 within 18 months. If the local manufacturers now employing 12,000 men were given all the Omaha trade in their respective lines they would be compelled within the time named to increase their force of employees to 18,000 at least and this would add a population of 30,000 to the city. To supply these 30,000 additional people with groceries, meat, other necessities and luxuries and transact other business for them would permanently employ not less than 6,000 additional men, representing another 30,000 increase in population, making 60,000 in all added to the present number of souls in Omaha.

The idea is not chimerical. It is intensely practical. It is patriotism of the most profitable character. The individual is appealed to, not to make a sacrifice for the common good, but simply to use the opportunity presented for advancing his own interests and those of his neighbors at the same time without expense to either. If our people could be brought to a proper appreciation of the value of cooperation on its full sense the business pulse of Omaha would at once be quickened and good times would be restored. Let every Omaha man make it the rule of his life to demand Omaha goods from Omaha merchants and the merchants will at once call upon the manufacturers with increased orders. Providence helps them that help themselves and we are ourselves to blame because we have not 25,000 wage earners in our manufacturing plants instead of 12,000, and only 140,000 people instead of 250,000.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH ABROAD.

The letter of Mr. E. Rosewater, which THE BEE prints this morning, supplementing his former letter regarding the postal telegraph systems in Europe with much interesting information regarding details of operation and management, will reward careful reading. The question of establishing postal telegraph in the United States is a very live question, touching closely the interests of the whole people. Every year the demand grows for more extended facilities of rapid communication and for a cheaper and better telegraph service, and this demand is not being met. If the experience of the past may fairly be appealed to as indicating what may be expected in the future, the wants of the people will never be satisfactorily supplied, at charges which will insure a fair return, until the government takes control of the matter and connects the telegraph with the postal system. The great importance of this question, therefore, makes it desirable that every intelligent citizen shall be fully informed regarding postal telegraph where it has been carried to successful operation and its value to the public demonstrated. Mr. Rosewater is peculiarly qualified, both by practical knowledge and long study of this question, to give the needed information, and therefore his contributions to this subject are of especial value.

It may surprise most people to learn that the telegraph system in England is in most respects far in advance of the system in this country, and that this is the case is due to the fact of government control. It appears that the government is constantly solicitous to improve the service to facilitate communication, and thus to benefit the public, whose interests are of first consideration. Mr. Rosewater found the celerity in handling telegrams and the extraordinary facilities for their reception and transmission to be the most suggestive feature of the London postal telegraph system, and much superior to the present service by American companies. The French postal telegraph system is very similar to that in England, the latter latter being patterned after that of the former. In the important matters of cheapness and efficiency the telegraph service in England and France is in advance of that in this country, and with respect to the objection to postal telegraph on political grounds, that is, that it would give a dangerous power to the party in control of the government, Mr. Rosewater found both in England and France that the employees in the telegraph service are absolutely independent of political influence or pressure. Men of various political opinions are employed and no question is ever asked regarding their views. They are not allowed to take an active part in politics, but they vote as they please. The uniform answer to the inquiries of Mr. Rosewater was that such a thing as tampering with dispatches for political

ends or coercion of employees is unknown. No fair-minded man will doubt that with a postal telegraph system in this country dispatches would be just as carefully guarded as letters are, and that the employees of such a service would be as free from political coercion as are the letter carriers and other employees of the postal service now.

GRIEVANCE OF THE FARMER.

Among the papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session in Washington city, was one by Professor James of the University of Pennsylvania, discussing the grievance of the American farmer and suggesting remedies. At this time, when the farmers of the country as a whole are looking to an assured future of almost unprecedented prosperity, it may seem inopportune to talk of grievances, but it will be none the less interesting to note what a professor of political economy and a student of existing economic conditions has to submit on this subject.

Professor James thinks nothing will be gained either from an economic or political point of view by belittling or deriding the views of western farmers on the money question, on the tariff, on the railroad policy, on taxation and other similar topics. The American farmer has a real grievance that will not become less by poo-pooing it, but one which must be carefully studied by students of economics and statistics to ascertain, if possible, how far it is justified and whether it can be remedied, and if so, by what means. Professor James suggests several causes for the grievance of the farmer and in the policy of the railroads, which has borne hard upon the individual farmer and upon the farmers as a class. It has altered all the conditions of agriculture in many sections of the country, and in nearly all of them in such a way as needlessly to burden and embarrass the farmer.

Another cause is the system of taxation, which as a whole rests more heavily upon the farmer. There is little doubt, said Professor James, that under the method of a general property tax now prevailing in this country the rural district is relatively speaking, more heavily taxed than the city. Both the financial and tariff policies of the country, in the opinion of Professor James, discriminate against the farmer's interests. Referring to remedies, the alteration of the railway policy, reduction of the system of taxation, improvement of the tariff and changes in the banking and general monetary policy of the country, are set down as more palliatives, which do not go to the root of the matter. The forces which are crowding the American farmer to the wall are world-wide and not merely national forces. He is going to the wall because he is trying to compete with farmers of a low grade of intelligence and civilization in the production of crops where intelligence and civilization count for comparatively little. Professor James said the American farmer must seek new crops where intelligence and skill count for more than mere fertility of soil or juxtaposition to market, and where having once established himself he may bid defiance to the ignorance and inefficiency of foreign peasant, ryot or boer. This calls for a broad and liberal policy toward agriculture in all its relations. In conclusion Professor James said: "If our farmers' alliances, grangers' associations, homesteaders' societies, etc., would, with all their getting, get understanding; would, after securing, or better while securing, needed reforms in the railway, tax, tariff and monetary policy of the country, go to the very root of the matter, viz: Remedy the intolerance, ignorance, conservatism of the farming classes themselves in all that pertains to agriculture, no American could have cause to regret even the wildest lubrications of the flat money anti-corporation demagogues."

There is unquestionably some wholesome truth in this, but Professor James errs in assuming that the American farmer is going to the wall, unless the conclusions of some equally careful statisticians are all wrong. On the contrary, giving some weight to the views of Mr. C. Wood Davis and others who have followed his line of investigation, the era of a steadily advancing prosperity for the American farmer is at hand. With the population of Europe already greatly in excess of its capacity for producing food, it would seem that the farmers of America are assured a profitable market abroad for all their surplus until the home market shall have grown to proportions, not many years hence, that will require the entire domestic production. Reforms and changes are undoubtedly demanded in the interest of justice to the American farmers, but it is not correct to say of them as a class that they are going to the wall.

KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION.

Among all the advanced movements in educational circles within a few years that in favor of incorporating the kindergarten into the public school system is at once the most interesting and promises the most beneficial results to the country at large. Within twenty years the system elaborated by Froebel has grown rapidly in favor in all countries where the education of children is given thought and attention. From very insignificant beginnings in America, the kindergarten has steadily advanced in favor until now it is recognized by leading educators as the system best adapted to the earliest instruction of the child. It has not become a part of many public school systems, but it is soon to be adopted in all our principal cities if the signs of the times are read correctly.

San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and St. Louis have free kindergartens supported from public funds. St. Paul, Washington, Los Angeles and other cities have free kindergartens kept up by private subscriptions. In every large city of the union private kindergartens are employed and no question is ever asked regarding their views. They are not allowed to take an active part in politics, but they vote as they please. The uniform answer to the inquiries of Mr. Rosewater was that such a thing as tampering with dispatches for political

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is made that the annual entrance examinations of the National Conservatory of Music, New York, will be held from September 24 to 29 for singing, violin, piano and organ, and in November for orchestra, chorus and operatic chorale. At the designated times all persons desiring to enter the conservatory and having the necessary qualifications will have an opportunity to do so. It should be remembered that the prime purpose of this excellent institution is to develop and encourage American musical talent, and therefore the fees required are merely nominal, the desire of the board being to gather from all parts of the United States pupils whose after labors will advance the cause of music in their native land. The faculty of the conservatory is of the highest character, and the institution has done a great work in advancing musical culture in this country.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

The cash value of the 169,999,000 bushels of corn, the 270,000,000 bushels of wheat and the 65,000,000 bushels of oats raised in Nebraska this year will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. Add to this magnificent sum the value of hay and other staples that will be garnered into the barns, bins and stacks of the state, and the proceeds if sold in the market would give a per capita "circulation" that ought to satisfy the greediest of men's estimate of the use of "money music" to do the business of the state. It is a sum sufficient to pay off the entire private indebtedness of the state, cancel all the mortgages on record, and leave a handsome balance with which to commence business next year.

to city building. When the great railway corporations cannot be made to see the necessity of building railroads for them they simply take hold and build their own. The latest evidence of their confidence in their future is the Dakota & Wyoming railway which is to open up a direct road to the Wyoming coal mines. They have done comparatively little talking about it, but have quietly set the enterprise in motion and are building the railway. Rapid City deserves success for her energy and self-reliance and she has innumerable resources to back them both.

TUESDAY next the last meeting of the state board of transportation in conference with parties interested in railway rates will be held at Norfolk. The meetings at Lincoln and Kearney were productive of no results and that at Norfolk promises nothing of value or interest to the question. Nevertheless it is proper and important that the producers be represented as fully as possible to the end that the state board shall not be furnished with an excuse for further delay in the performance of their duty in this connection.

THE colored Masons of Omaha have been enjoying a meeting of their grand lodge through the week. It has been a gala week among members of the order and the colored people generally. The event was one of considerable importance, being the quarter centennial celebration of the organization for this jurisdiction. A large number of colored people from abroad were present and it is needless to add, went back to their homes satisfied that their Omaha friends know how to entertain hospitably.

SENATOR MANDESON has been summing in Vermont, where enthusiasm is usually congenial, and this probably explains why he is less sanguine over Omaha's prospects for the republican national convention than some other good citizens. After he has breathed Omaha ozone a few days and participated in the Grand Island reunion of veterans his blood will be quickened and he will fairly bubble over with interest and confidence in the effort to secure the convention.

COAL is a costly item in an Omaha man's expense account under the most favorable circumstances. With railroad rates stiff between Chicago and Omaha it assumes an appalling consequence. The dealers are out with their annual fall scare about a short supply and high prices when cold weather comes. As a result of all these machinations and discouraging circumstances the average citizen looks over into December and January with a feeling of chilly apprehension.

THE sound of the threshing machine comes up from every part of the state and the stacks are surprising their owners with the large yield per acre which has been harvested. Nothing can beat the American farmer this year. He has everything his own way. He must feed the world.

COAL dealers appear to have a hard time of it in Omaha because the railroad rates are so high, but it has been a long time since a coal dealer in Omaha went into bankruptcy. The talk of the coal dealer that he is selling coal at \$9.25 merely for his health lacks candor if not consistency.

REUNION AND FAIR.

THE BEE believes in events which get the people of this state together. It wishes it were possible for every citizen of Nebraska to meet every other citizen some time during each year. There is nothing so valuable to a commonwealth, city or neighborhood as the sympathy which comes from close association. There would be fewer crimes, fewer differences in court and fewer misfortunes to honor and finances if people could intermingle more freely and exchange ideas and discuss the conditions of life with each other. The grand army and other organizations do a great deal toward keeping the people of Nebraska in touch with each other. The Grand Army reunion at Grand Island every year and the state fair at Lincoln are the two great annual jubilees of Nebraska at large. On these two occasions people from all sections of the state meet and become acquainted. They both do our citizens great good besides inviting attention from the outside world to our people and our products. The reunion commences this week and will be in full blast the week following. The state fair follows the reunion immediately and its big days are the week beginning September 7. The crops are so large and the general condition of Nebraska so satisfactory that we feel like urging all our citizens to participate in these two gatherings, making of them genuine harvest home festivals.

Partners in Idioty.

The Nebraska independents and the Ohio democrats seem to be equally silly as platform makers for their both demand a graded income tax. This is like a child asking his father to give him his sharpest razors to play with.

A Full Cargo of Vagaries.

The people's party of Nebraska, through its convention, has called for the substitution of a new tariff and the repeal of the sub-treasury scheme, called for the government control of railway and telegraph and steamship lines and telephones. With such a load of vagaries and heresies to carry the party will not for long be able to break up a third party that the papers are discussing—hence I always find them a nuisance.

Buffalo to the Front.

The scheme of the Nebraska State Business Men's association for sending a train load of Nebraska products through the east to exhibit as an advertisement of its resources is both novel and commendable. Buffalo county will not be in the rear, but will attempt to lead the parade. Her magnificent farm products will compete favorably with any localities in the world and nothing but a grand showing will suit her public spirited citizens.

Dangerous Hivory.

These remarkably rapid passages, coming so nearly together this season, of course are matters of congratulation—especially to the owners, the captain and the crews of the ships. The fortunate passengers, too, will share and enjoy the general enthusiasm.

But the matter of fact public will wonder in its way if rival steamers may not be tempted to crowd the record a little too closely. In ocean travel, especially, safety is of much more importance than speed.

Phillyard and "Hundred."

If the Union Pacific railroad had been honestly managed there would be no occasion now to put it in the hands of a syndicate to clear off its floating debt. It has been plundered and pilfered, first by one set of shareholders, and then by another, for the purpose of defrauding the government, which furnished the means to build the road. It is such methods as these that give food to the farmers' alliances and lead them to demand that the government assume control of the railroads. It would be interesting to know what good the government directed that the Pacific railroads have ever been in carrying for the public interests.

The Tree of Knowledge.

The little book, "The Tree of Knowledge," contains 3,495,480 letters, 81,697 words, 31,175 verbs, 1,180 chapters and 1,180 chapters. The longest chapter is the 17th Psalm, the shortest is the 11th Psalm. The longest name is in the 5th chapter of Isaiah. The word "and" occurs 4,827 times in the Bible. The word "the" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "I" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "you" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "he" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "she" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "it" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "they" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "we" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "us" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "them" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "him" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "her" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "its" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. The word "their" occurs 1,180 times in the Bible. 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